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1.			
	the division, a tank regiment	ing on the decision of the nization on the staff of the	
	(b) Normally a tank company will battalion in the attack on	ll support an infantry  a field fortification but,	
2.			
	According to the Army Field Manua tank battalion or regiment in regiment is not split up but fur own commander. The CO of the recommander in these cases.	support of an infantry	
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3.

Tanks must always reach the line of departure before the infantry jumps off, must be in line with the infantry for the attack and make the attack together with the infantry. As many riflemen as possible ride atop the tanks and the others follow behind the tanks. In combat the tanks continue onward while the riflemen (including the tankborne ones) conduct trench warfare or hand-to-hand fighting, as necessary.

4.

In WW II tanks outdistanced infantry by as much as 15 or 20 km. When tanks are so far in advance, they form an independent fighting unit and cause as much damage as possible in the enemy rear by attacking supply depots, disrupting communications and headquarters, and then return to their own lines. Tanks do not hold enemy territory, - that is the job of the infantry, - but they break through, disrupt the enemy's rear and thus facilitate the follow-up by infantry troops which will hold the enemy territory. Radio control is maintained at all times with the combined commander.

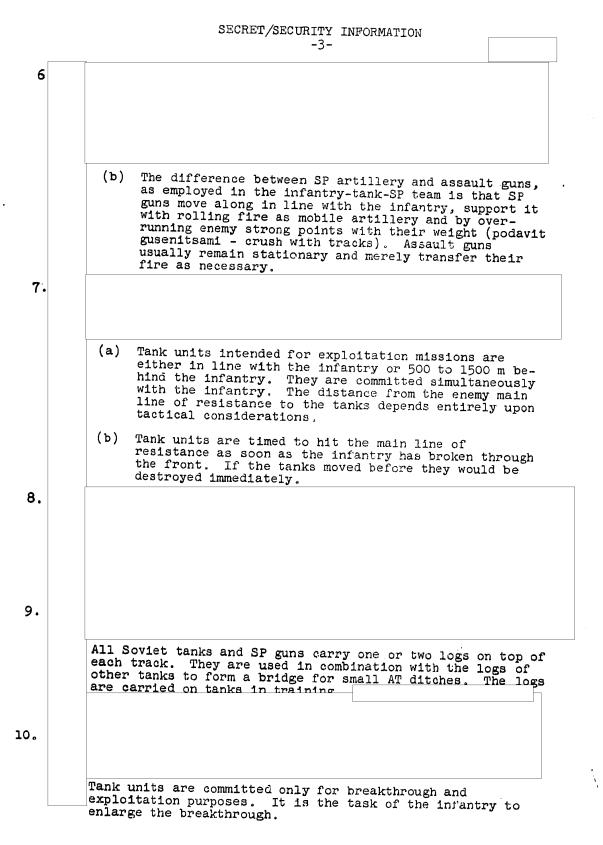
5.

- (a) Tanks have no exterior telephones for use in armorinfantry cooperation. Infantry officers or NCOs riding on the tanks give hand signals to other tankborne troops. Tanks move ahead by radio direction, but the infantry commanders must lead the riflemen.
- (b) The tank unit commander is in radio contact with the combined commander and guies his units according to messages received from the latter. Experience in the last war showed that when each tank had a radio, too many tank commanders asked directions constantly and greatly handicapped the efficient command and direction of the tanks. Now only tanks in which platoon leaders, company and battalion commanders ride have radios.
- (c) At present the tank platoon leaders direct tanks under their control by specially prearranged signals such as semaphores or flares.
- (d) at present only the tanks of platoon, company, battalion, and regimental commanders have radios. In Ohrdruf in November of 1951 tanks of the 57th Gds Rifle Div without antennas and no radios.

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day on] to wit	tank division has a maximum effective time range of three ys outside of contact with friendly forces because it has ly a three-day supply of food, ammunition and POL.  Troops are not trained live off the country. If a tank unit is out of contact the friendly troops for three days it must fight its way ek to its own lines to avoid encirclement or annihilation.	50X1-H
(a)	Use of dug-in tanks close to or on the MLR depends entirely upon the availability of artillery, and the proportion of tanks and artillery used will be decided by the division commander and his deputy for armor. For defense the division commander may not assign any tanks to the rifle regiments but will hold them as reserves. He will also decide the proportion of tanks to artillery for ambush or fire sack roles.	
(b)	Whether used in ambush, fire sack roles, as dug-in tanks, or as reserves, the tanks will be well camouflaged with earth, branches or other materials.	
	ere are no infantry officers in a tank unit. If tanks opert the infantry, then the senior all weapons	

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Infantry support tanks will very rarely do this because their ammunition supply is limited and must be conserved for later use in the breakthrough or combat in depth. Only in very special cases, depending upon tactical considerations, such as the absence of other supporting fire, will they support the infantry advance to the line o departure by stationary fire from the tank jump off place.

17.

no Soviet tanks ever carry mines for the use of engineers or infantry. Contrary to rifle regiments, tank regiments have no engineer companies.

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